

DDr. 115 Swanson
2 Library R.227
Chesla

URBAN DISTRICT OF ILKLEY



HEALTH REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1959

A. TELFORD BURN

T.D., M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

J. H. WILSON

M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Chief Public Health Inspector



LIST OF COUNCILLORS FOR THE YEAR 1959

Chairman:

Councillor J. L. ELLICOTT, B.Sc., J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor E. BINNS

Councillor J. R. ARMISTEAD, M.A.	Councillor W. HILL
Councillor F. ATKINSON	Councillor H. ILLINGWORTH
Councillor H. BELL	Councillor T. H. JARVIS
Councillor J. H. BOWES	Councillor G. S. LICKLEY
Councillor G. W. CLOUGH,	Councillor O. B. MOSS
F.C.A.	Councillor J. G. PRIESTLEY
Councillor J. H. COLE	Councillor L. J. SARJEANT,
Councillor F. S. HAMPSHIRE	O.B.E., J.P.
Councillor J. HARDY, J.P.	Councillor E. SMITH
Councillor HYLDA HAWKINS	Councillor J. A. W. TRANTER
Councillor J. A. TURNBULL	

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health:

A. TELFORD BURN, T.D., M.B., B.S. (Dunelm), D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

W. TURNER, M.B., Ch.B., LL.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

J. H. WILSON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

R. S. DYKES, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

The appointment of Medical Officer of Health is a part-time one.

ILKLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1959

To the Chairman and Members of
The Health Committee of
Ilkley Urban District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary conditions of your District during 1959.

Although there was virtually no natural increase in population, there was a total increase of 60 arising from new housing development in the area. The birth rate remained unchanged, but the adjusted death rate showed a considerable fall which was very pleasing.

The general health of the district was good during the year, although there was an outbreak of influenza in the spring. The long hot dry period in the summer no doubt contributed to the fact that there was little illness in the later months of the year. It did, however, give rise to anxiety about the water supply, and I must refer to the very close co-operation between the Waterworks Department and the Health Department during the period when water had to be abstracted from the River Wharfe. When it became apparent that the normal sources of supply were drying up, the Engineer discussed with me the requirements to ensure that water from the river could be made safe for all domestic purposes. In consequence, when the abstraction scheme was put into operation full chemical and bacteriological control of the purity and safety of the water was undertaken jointly, and a safe and potable supply was maintained until the normal sources were again available. I would like to express my thanks to Mr. Woodhall and his staff for their helpful co-operation throughout the period.

Mr. Wilson has reported on the other environmental health services in the district showing the extent of the work of the department, while the Appendix dealing with the West Riding County Council Health Services shows what is being done in the personal health field in the Division.

During the whole of the year I have had considerable help from Dr. Turner, my Deputy and from Mr. Wilson, the Chief Public Health Inspector, and I would like to express my thanks to them. Finally, I would like to thank you, Mr. Chairman, and the members of the Health Committee, for your interest, and support, to myself and to the other members of the Health Department throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

A. TELFORD BURN,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I

GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	8,610
Population (Registrar General's mid-year estimate) ..	17,350
Number of inhabited houses	6,151
Rateable value	£215,742
Income of a penny rate	£850

The Urban District consists of three townships, Ilkley, Burley and Menston, which are essentially residential. The built-up area of the District comprises less than a quarter of the total area, much of the remainder being moorland.

Within the District are several hospitals, nursing homes, convalescent homes, and homes for aged persons, the largest of which is Scalebor Park Mental Hospital.

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

There were 262 live births (150 boys and 112 girls) assigned to mothers normally resident in the District, which was almost the same as in 1958. This represents a live birth rate of 15.1 per thousand of the population, but when this is adjusted to allow for the sex and age distribution of the population in the district it rises to 16.3 which is just slightly below the national rate of 16.5. There were 14 illegitimate births compared with 8 in 1958, a percentage of 5.34. In addition there were 4 stillbirths (3 boys and 1 girl) all of which were legitimate giving a stillbirth rate of 15 per thousand total births, which is well below the rate for England and Wales.

Deaths

258 Residents of the district (124 males and 134 females) died during the year, including those who died in Scalebor Park Hospital, or an aged persons home after living there for six months. This gives a crude death rate of 14.9. The presence of hospitals and aged persons homes, and the fact that the average age of the population is above that for the country as a whole results in a comparability factor as low as 0.73, and when the death rate is so adjusted it falls to 10.9 which compares very favourably indeed with the national figure of 11.6

Heart diseases again head the list of causes of death, being responsible for 59 male and 54 female deaths. In both sexes disease of the blood vessels of the brain is second in importance, and cancer third. As befits an area which is outside the "smoke belt" there were few deaths from bronchitis, but it is regrettable that almost half of the male deaths from cancer, were due to lung cancer. This condition is known to be associated with two factors, smoking and atmospheric pollution. Where there is little atmospheric pollution one can only suspect that smoking played a large part in causing many of these deaths, although some of the victims may have recently come to Ilkley to escape the pollution in large industrial towns.

Another too frequent cause of death was accident in the home, which caused the deaths of six women and one man over 65 years of age.

It is worthy of note that the average age at death of men was 66 years, while for women it was over 74. This relative longevity of women influences greatly the pattern of social services ; housing for the elderly, provision of residential accommodation for those unable to look after themselves and of hospital beds are only three which spring at once to mind, and there are many others.

7 Infants (4 boys and 3 girls) died before reaching their first birthday. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 26.7 per thousand live births, which is unfortunately above the figure for the country as a whole.

There were no maternal deaths associated with pregnancy or childbirth.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Population : 17,350

Births :

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Live births—legitimate	142	106	248
illegitimate	8	6	14
Total	150	112	262
Live birth rate per thousand population .. ..(crude)			15.1
(adjusted)			16.3
Stillbirths (all legitimate)	3	1	4
Total births (live and still)	153	113	266
Stillbirth rate per thousand total births			15.0
Infant deaths (all legitimate)	4	3	7
Infantile mortality rate per thousand live births			26.7
Legitimate infantile mortality rate per thousand legitimate live births			28.2
Illegitimate infantile mortality rate per thousand illegitimate live births			nil
Neonatal deaths (under 1 month)	2	2	4
Neonatal mortality rate			15.25
Early neonatal deaths (under one week)	1	2	3
Early neonatal mortality rate			11.45
Perinatal mortality (stillbirths+early neonatal deaths)	4	3	7
Perinatal mortality rate per thousand total births			26.2
Illegitimate births as a percentage of life births			5.34
Maternal deaths			nil
Deaths (all causes)	124	134	258
Death rate per thousand population (crude)			14.9
(adjuted)			10.9
Comparability factors—births 1.08, deaths 0.73.			

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	Ilkley Urban District	Aggregate of West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Administrative County	England and Wales
Birth Rate : (Per 1,000 Estimated Population)				
Crude corrected rate ..	15.1	16.1	16.5	16.5
Adjusted Rate	16.3	16.2	16.7	
Death Rates : (All per 1,000 Estimated Population)				
All causes Crude Rate..	14.9	12.4	11.6	11.6
All causes Adjusted Rate	10.9	13.0	12.7	
Infective and Parasitic Diseases (excluding T.B. but including Syphilis and other Venereal Diseases) ..	nil	0.04	0.04	†
T.B. of Respiratory System	0.17	0.08	0.07	0.09
Other forms of Tuber- culosis	nil	0.01	0.01	0.01
Respiratory Diseases (excluding T.B. of Respiratory System)	1.21	1.55	1.44	†
Cancer	2.48	2.12	1.99	2.14
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	6.28	4.68	4.31	†
Infant Mortality ..	26.7	24.0	24.0	22.0
Maternal Mortality ..	nil	0.41	0.36	0.38

† Figures not available.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT VARIOUS AGES

Cause of Death	0-1		1-4		5-14		15-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65-74		75-84		85+		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Respiratory tuberculosis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Malignant neoplasm—stomach ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	3	-	2	3	9
Malignant neoplasm—lung and bronchus ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	8	1
Malignant neoplasm—breast ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	7
Malignant neoplasm—uterus ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Malignant neoplasm—other sites ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	7	7	7
Diabetes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	1	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	1	5	6	10	15	-	2	22	28
Coronary disease and angina ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	7	4	10	4	8	11	1	1	30	20
Hypertension with heart disease..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	3	2	4	1	2	6	10
Other heart diseases ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	7	3	5	8	1	1	16	20
Other circulatory diseases ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	3	1	-	3	4
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	3
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	6	3
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	3
Other pulmonary diseases ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Nephritis and nephrosis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	1	2	-	-	7	7
Motor vehicle accidents ..	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Other accidents	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	2	6
Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	2
TOTALS ..	4	3	-	2	1	2	2	-	2	-	8	4	27	6	38	32	33	61	8	27	124	134		

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Services provided by the Local Health Authority

Mothers and Young Children

Clinic facilities are available at Ilkley, Burley and Menston. Child welfare clinics are held at all three centres and ante-natal educational and relaxation clinics take place weekly at Burley and Ilkley.

Midwifery and Home Nursing

At the end of the year there were two Home Nurse/Midwives at Ilkley and one at Burley and Menston, with additional nursing services at Menston from the Otley area.

Health Visiting

The services of two health visitors and one Assistant Health Visitor are available in the area, one of whom also covers part of the adjacent area.

Vaccination and Immunisation

These services are provided at infant welfare clinics and school clinics and through general practitioners.

Ambulance Service

The County Ambulance Depot at Guiseley provides adequate cover for the area.

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care

Items of loan equipment were available through Home Nurses. Convalescent Home Treatment was provided on request from general practitioners.

Domestic Help Service

These were able to meet most of the demands in the District.

Details of the work done and service provided by the staff of Division (No. 5) of the West Riding County Council is appended to the report.

Laboratory Services

All bacteriological investigations are carried out at the Bradford Public Health Laboratory.

Hospital Services

General medical and surgical cases can be admitted to the Coronation Hospital, Ilkley, or to the General Hospital, Otley, special cases going to Leeds or Bradford.

Maternity cases can be admitted to St. Winifred's Home, a general practitioner unit in Ilkley, or to Otley General Hospital. Complicated cases go to Leeds Maternity Hospital.

A geriatric unit is available at Middleton Hospital, at which there is also accommodation for tuberculosis cases.

Infectious diseases are admitted to Seacroft Hospital. Leeds.

SECTION III

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The expected biennial epidemic of measles occurred during 1959 with a resulting increase in the incidence of infectious diseases. There were 251 cases of infectious disease notified during the year as compared with only 37 in 1958. For the second year running no case of whooping cough was notified, and there can be little doubt that the response to the offer of vaccination against this disease in infancy is in large measure responsible for this freedom. The four diseases against which such protection is available in infancy (smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough and paralytic poliomyelitis) were all absent from the area, and we can only hope that continuing acceptance of this protection will keep us free from these conditions in the years to come.

Measles

An extensive outbreak of this disease started in late January and continued to the end of April, a few sporadic cases occurring thereafter. In all there were 230 cases notified during the epidemic and four later in the year. Rather more than half of these were children in infant schools, who then passed the disease to their younger brothers and sisters. Fortunately most of the cases were quite mild, and few complications ensued.

Scarlet Fever

Eleven cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year, again mainly in children who had just started school. In no case was it possible to trace the source of the infection.

Alimentary Infections

Two cases of dysentery and two of food poisoning were reported. Although the causal organism was identified in three of the cases, no source of infection was traced.

Puerperal Pyrexia

Two cases of raised temperature after childbirth were reported, but both settled quickly, and no suspicion was cast on those in attendance as a source of infection. In years gone by this condition was frequently associated with infection in the nose or on the hands of attendants, but now it is more often due to mild constitutional upset than to infection.

Tuberculosis

5 Respiratory and 1 Non-respiratory cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year. Three deaths occurred from the respiratory form of the disease, one an infant, infected by an adult with whom it was in close contact.

At the end of the year 82 respiratory and 14 non-respiratory cases remained on the register of cases.

MONTHLY NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE DURING 1959
(Corrected Notifications)

<i>Disease</i>	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Measles	7	55	70	91	7	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	234
Scarlet Fever	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	1	11
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Dysentery	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2

AGE INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1959
(Corrected Notifications)

Disease Notified		Under 1 year	1	2	3	4	5 - 9	10-14	15-19	20-34	35-44	45-64	65 and over	Total
Measles	12	19	32	31	125	4	2	-	1	1	-	234
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	3	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	11
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2

TUBERCULOSIS AND MORTALITY DURING 1959

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0— ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
1— ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2— ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5— ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10— ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15— ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20— ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25— ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35— ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45— ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55— ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65— ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
75— ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	—

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of cases on Register at 1st January, 1959 ..	60	25	9	5
No. of cases notified during the year	1	4	—	1
No. of cases restored to the register	—	—	—	—
No. of cases added to the register otherwise than by notification ..	2	1	—	—
No. of cases removed from the register	9	2	—	1
No. of cases remaining on the register as at 31st December, 1959 ..	54	28	9	5

ILKLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1959

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
LITTLE LANE,
ILKLEY.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF
THE ILKLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting for your information and consideration a brief review of the Sanitary Administration and the Environmental Health Services of the Urban District for 1959.

The year has been one of steady progress, with little of outstanding importance, though the very dry summer and autumn brought a water shortage and associated problems of environmental health.

I wish to record my appreciation of the courtesy and consideration which is accorded to me by the Chairman and Members of the Council, and in particular by the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

I am grateful for the conscientious and enthusiastic help of my deputy, Mr. R. S. Dykes, and for the assistance and co-operation of Mr. R. A. Lister, Sanitary Foreman, and the office staff. I am also indebted to fellow chief officers for their support.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

J. H. WILSON,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION I

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

(1) MILK

There are 4 premises registered as dairies and 17 milk retailers registered as distributors in the area. In four cases distributors use the registered premises of other producers or retailers for the cleansing and storage of cans, bottles and other utensils, and for the storage of milk. Five registered distributors use dairies outside the Urban District. There is only one dairy properly equipped and licensed for the heat treatment of milk. At this dairy the milk is heat treated by the High-Temperature Short-Time method (H.T.S.T.), and the plant is capable of dealing with 600 gallons per hour.

In addition to heat treated milk from this dairy, a quantity of pasteurised and sterilised milk is retailed in the district by distributors whose registered premises are situated in neighbouring urban and rural areas.

By an Order made by the Ministry of Food in 1955, all milk sold by retail in this area must be "Specially Designated," that is pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin tested. The only raw or untreated milk which may be sold is tuberculin tested, the remainder must be heat treated, that is, pasteurised or sterilised.

The licensing of local milk distributors for the retail sale of designated milk is a duty of this local authority and the number of licences issued by the Council during the year is as follows :-

Dealer's licences to retail " Tuberculin Tested " milk	..	18
Dealer's licences to retail " Pasteurised " milk	.. ..	9
Supplementary licences to retail " Pasteurised " milk	..	6
Supplementary licences to retail " Sterilised " milk	..	5
Supplementary licences to retail " Tuberculin Tested " milk		5

(2) MEAT

(a) Meat Inspection

The post-mortem inspection of the carcasses, organs and offals of all food animals brought for slaughter to the Public Abattoir is carried out by your Public Health Officers.

The following table, given in the form requested by the Ministry of Health, shows the number of cases in which diseased and unsound conditions were found in food animals at the Abattoir.

	Cattle Exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Misc.
Number killed ..	578	110	45	4,574	1,237	2
Number inspected ..	578	110	45	4,574	1,237	2
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI Whole carcasses con- demned	1	2	5	12	7	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	269	39	—	351	298	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tubercu- losis and cysticerci ..	46.7%	37.3%	11%	7.9%	24.6%	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY : Whole carcasses con- demned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	28	8	—	—	42	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuber- culosis	4.9%	7.3%	—	—	3.4%	—
CYSTICERCOSIS .. Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

The two animals in the " Miscellaneous " column are a deer and a goat. No horses were slaughtered in the district.

The following table shows the quantities of unsound meat and offals rejected during routine inspections, with the principal causes of condemnation and weight in pounds.

	Bovines		Sheep		Calves		Pigs	
	Meat	Offals	Meat	Offals	Meat	Offals	Meat	Offals
Tuberculosis ..	789	608	—	—	—	—	493	51
Septicæmia ..	240	68	—	—	—	—	606	62
Bone Taint ..	303	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Actinomycosis and Bacillosis ..	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oedema and/or Emaciation ..	304	75	181	39	—	—	72	18
Pyæmia ..	589	83	—	—	92	16	—	—
Extensive Bruising	126	—	—	—	—	—	17	—
Distomatosis and or Cirrhosis ..	—	1,431	—	257	—	—	—	80
Johne's Disease ..	—	97	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mammitis ..	—	91	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local Suppuration	—	387	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angiomatosis ..	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis ..	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Necrosis ..	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moribund ..	—	—	160	29	—	—	—	—
Strongylosis ..	—	—	—	47	—	—	—	—
Enteritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
Immaturity ..	—	—	—	—	73	12	—	—
Pyrexia ..	—	—	71	14	50	8	—	—
Pneumonia ..	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	201
Swine Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	276	40
	2,436	2,937	412	386	239	36	1,464	485

The total weight of meat and offals condemned for various diseased and unsound conditions is 8,395 lbs., almost 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons.

Localised Tuberculosis was found in 36 cattle, representing an incidence of Tuberculosis of 5.2% (1958—4.3% ; 1957—5.6%) in the total slaughtered. In only one case, however, had the disease reached an advanced stage and become generalised throughout the lymphatic system, necessitating condemnation of the entire carcase and organs. In other cases condemnations were confined to the affected organs and offals.

Distomatosis and Cirrhosis account for 50% by weight of all cattle and sheep offal condemned, though recently this disease of the liver, usually caused by a parasite known as the liver fluke, shows some sign of diminishing.

Pigs are most susceptible to Pneumonia and this is found to be the most prevalent disease on port-mortem examination of pigs. Where the inflammation of the lungs is non-septic, however, there is little or no detrimental effect upon the flesh of the animal and it is usually necessary to reject only the affected lung tissue.

During recent years the national drive for the eradication of Tuberculosis in food animals has been highly successful, but during 1959 the disease was still one of the causes of loss to butchers and farmers. The following records of animals slaughtered at the Abattoir show how the incidence of Tuberculosis has diminished during recent years.

Incidence of Tuberculosis in Food Animals

			<i>Cattle</i>		<i>Sheep</i>		<i>Calves</i>		<i>Pigs</i>
1946	..	..	23.7	..	—	..	—	..	18.1
1947	..	..	26.3	..	—	..	—	..	3.6
1948	..	..	19.9	..	—	..	1.4	..	1.5
1949	..	..	10.96	..	—	..	1.45	..	6.3
1950	..	..	20.04	..	—	..	0.56	..	7.8
1951	..	..	17.2	..	—	..	0.5	..	5.3
1952	..	..	16.4	..	—	..	—	..	2.3
1953	..	..	15.8	..	—	..	0.7	..	3.8
1954	..	..	13.0	..	—	..	1.4	..	3.6
1955	..	..	9.9	..	—	..	—	..	3.6
1956	..	..	7.7	..	—	..	—	..	3.0
1957	..	..	5.6	..	—	..	—	..	2.2
1958	..	..	4.3	..	—	..	—	..	1.9
1959	..	..	5.2	..	—	..	—	..	3.4

There are no suitable facilities in the Urban District for the destruction of condemned meat and offals by incineration, and all diseased meat from the Abattoir is disposed of to Contractors for processing and conversion to fertilisers, etc.

(b) Private Slaughterhouses

The only private slaughterhouse in operation in the Urban District during 1959 was that at Scalebor Park Hospital, Burley, which catered for meat used at the hospital only, and no sale to the general public was involved. With the operation of the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) and (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, a detailed report upon the extent to which this slaughterhouse falls short of the requirements was submitted to the Hospital Management Committee. After full consideration of this report and the difficulties and cost of implementing the requirements, the Management Committee decided to close the slaughterhouse as from the 1st July, 1959. Up to the date of closure, however, post-mortem inspection of the carcasses and offals of 27 cows and 20 sheep was carried out by this Department. Slaughtering was confined to high-class animals and to those cattle which had passed the Tuberculin Test and comparatively small quantities of offals were found to be in a diseased or unsound condition.

(c) Fatstock Guarantee Scheme, 1959/60

The Council permit the use of the Public Abattoir as a Deadweight Certification Centre on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and these facilities have been available to local farmers and butchers since 1954, the grading and certification of pigs being carried out by the Council's Public Health Officers. During 1959, however, the Ministry recruited their own Grading Staff, and whilst continuing to use the Public Abattoir, took over the work from the 15th June, 1959.

(d) Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

The provisions of these Acts, designed to prevent cruelty and unnecessary suffering to animals, were generally well observed during the year.

All animals dealt with at the Abattoir and the Scalebor Park slaughterhouse are stunned prior to slaughter by means of a Captive Bolt "Humane Killer." Electrical Stunning apparatus is also available at the Public Abattoir for the stunning of pigs, sheep and calves.

In accordance with the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals Act, all slaughtermen must be licensed by the Council for the slaughter of food animals, and at the end of 1959 there were 26 licensed slaughtermen on the register.

(3) ICE-CREAM

The following are details of registered premises in the Urban District at the close of 1959.

Premises registered for manufacture and sale	..	5
Premises registered for sale only	.. ..	77
Premises registered for storage only	.. ..	nil

Only a small proportion of locally manufactured ice-cream is sold at the 72 premises registered for the sale of ice-cream, and the majority of the premises registered for sale only obtain their ice-cream wholesale from manufacturers whose registered premises are situated in other areas. Of the five premises registered for manufacture of ice-cream, only one in fact now carries out the manufacturing process.

Section 79 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, by which local authorities require the registration of hawkers of food and their premises, has been adopted by the Council, and this legislation, together with the Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Order of 1953, establishing a statutory standard of quality for ice-cream, and the Council's requirements in connection with the design and equipment of vehicles, provides some measure of control over itinerant vendors who frequent this area during the summer months.

(4) OTHER FOODS

During inspection of premises where food is stored or prepared for sale, and as a result of requests by shopkeepers, etc., quantities of unsound foodstuffs were examined for fitness for human consumption. The type of food dealt with was principally of the tinned variety, but a wide range of other foodstuffs was examined and condemned, including sweets, paper-packed foodstuffs, meat products, etc. Condemnation certificates were issued to enable shopkeepers to obtain replacement or credit from wholesalers.

(5) FOOD PREPARATION, STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION

The inspection of shops, bakehouses, catering establishments and all premises where any type of foodstuffs is prepared, stored or sold, is an important function of this Department, and one to which as much attention as possible is devoted.

The provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations and Byelaws are reasonably well observed and it is gratifying to report that in general the Officers of the Department enjoy the co-operation and goodwill of Management and Staffs of local food premises. The usual contraventions found are simple matters of elementary hygiene and no amount of education seems to be able to prevent entirely such objectionable practices as shop assistants licking their fingers to separate pieces of wrapping paper, blowing into paper bags to widen the opening, the use of dirty handkerchiefs followed by the immediate handling of foodstuffs, and such dirty personal habits and practices as the fingering of the nose, mouth and hair, whilst handling food. A hindrance to progress in this direction, however, is the difficulty in educating the constantly-changing junior staffs of food premises in matters of personal hygiene generally and food hygiene in particular. Perhaps more attention might be devoted to these matters in the junior schools. The Health Inspector cannot be present to detect all cases of this nature which occur and the remedy is in the customers' hands who should refuse to patronise premises where these practices still occur. The customer is not entirely blameless, however, and instances are not uncommon of customers handling, sorting, "testing" and discarding prior to the purchase of certain articles of food, of which the lettuce is the most frequent victim.

A frequent contravention of the Food Hygiene Regulations in the past was the failure to protect food from risk of contamination and the placing of food where it would be exposed to such risk. Only isolated instances now occur of the placing of open food on counter tops, unprotected by a glass screen or similar equipment, over which persons frequenting the premises

stretch, speak, cough and sneeze, and where food may be readily handled by customers or touched by articles of their clothing. The equipment, washing and other facilities, etc., of the food premises in the district, are generally of a high standard, but the maintenance of a good standard of food hygiene at some premises is dependent upon the frequency of the Health Inspector's visits of inspection.

(6) HAWKERS OF FOOD AND THEIR PREMISES

The Council have adopted Section 76 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, of 1951, which provides that all hawkers of food and their premises shall be registered by the local authority, and the following were on the register of Hawkers :-

					<i>Hawkers</i>	<i>Premises</i>
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	6	4
Ice-Cream	..	..	..	..	8	—
Bread and Confectionery	..	..	..	..	1	—
Meat Products	..	..	..	..	1	—
Wet Fish, Poultry, etc.	..	..	..	..	2	—
Fried Fish and Chips	..	..	..	..	1	1

Eight of the hawkers registered are from neighbouring areas, with the Public Health Officers of which contact is maintained to ensure that storage premises are satisfactory.

(7) OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are two offensive trade processes in the district, both of which are carried out in one building, that is, the Gut Scraping and Tripe Boiling establishment in Cemetery Road, Ilkley.

Bye-Laws under Section 108 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the regulation of these trades are in operation in the district.

SECTION II --ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

(8) PUBLIC CLEANSING

(a) Refuse Collection

The collection and removal of house refuse is carried out entirely by the Cleansing Staff of the Health Department, and no work is let to private contractors. No charge is made for the removal of trade refuse from shops and business premises, but the Department does not remove builders' and contractors' refuse, nor is responsibility accepted for garden rubbish. A charge, based upon the cost of labour and haulage involved, is made for the removal of any accumulations of extra refuse such as those which occur upon the change of tenancy or ownership of residential or business premises.

With the exception of a small number of privies, ashpits and pail closets at outlying houses and farms, refuse is stored, pending collection, in metal dustbins of standard size and pattern, approximately 10,000 such containers being emptied during each complete collection round. Three double-cab "Chelsea" type (side-loading) S. & D. Freighters, each with a capacity of 11.3 cubic yards and each manned by a driver and 4 loaders, are used for the collection of refuse. In the Woodhead areas of Burley and Menston, where some outlying premises are inaccessible to the freighters, a specially designed cart, drawn by a motor tractor, is employed for the collection of refuse, and the contents of privies and pails.

During recent years, due to a variety of causes, but principally to the large and rapid increase in the number of dwelling-houses in the area, and to the greater length of haul to the disposal site, the period between the collection of refuse has gradually extended until at the end of the year it averaged 11 to 12 days. This could not be regarded as satisfactory and the position is aggravated by Bank Holidays when this period has been further extended. Breakdown of vehicles, severe weather conditions, temporary labour shortages, etc., have further retarded the rate of collection. It was evident that a review of the collection service was necessary and that improvements in its resources should be no longer delayed. A comprehensive and detailed review of the factors affecting the collection of refuse in the Urban District, together with recommendations for the necessary improvements of the service, was prepared and submitted to the Health Committee in the New Year.

(b) Refuse Disposal

The refuse of the whole of the Urban District is disposed of at Poorfields, Sun Lane, Burley. Disposal is by Controlled Tipping and operations were constantly handicapped by lack of suitable covering material on the site, and the difficulty and expense of obtaining adequate supplies.

In October the tip was set on fire, apparently by children. Owing to the strong prevailing wind blowing directly into the burning tip face, the lack of rain throughout the summer, and the consequent very dry and unconsolidated condition of the tipped refuse, the fire had taken a firm hold along the whole face of the tip to a depth of several feet before warning of the fire was received and before action could be taken. Although several methods of extinguishing the fire were tried, including treatment with solidified Carbon Di-oxide, these were unsuccessful, and it was eventually necessary to employ a bulldozer tractor to drag down and expose the burning portions of the tip, spread out the refuse and soak it with water pumped from the river.

(c) Salvage Collection and Disposal

Salvage is collected on the refuse collection rounds and is stored separately in trailers attached to the refuse collection vehicles.

The recovery of salvage continued to be an important function of the Department throughout the year, and the income from sales, particularly of waste paper, provides a welcome contribution towards the cost of the refuse collection and disposal services.

All salvage is dealt with at the Depot in Railway Road, Ilkley, and during the 12 months ended 31st December, 1959, £2,073 was realised from the sale of 310 tons of miscellaneous salvage, the most lucrative commodity being waste paper, 301 tons being sold for £2,004.

(d) **Street Cleansing**

The normal routine work of street sweeping is carried out by manual workers and one Karrier/Yorkshire mechanical sweeper. The mechanical sweeper is engaged upon a regular rota of sweeping, which includes the classified roads under the control of the West Riding County Highways Department.

In April, after consultation with the County Council, the work of cleansing of all County roads in the Urban area was transferred from the County Highways Department to the Health Department of the Ilkley Council, and this has added considerably to the volume of street cleansing work to be carried out. The sweeping staff was increased by two men, and a small mechanical footpath sweeper, for attachment to an existing motor scythe, was obtained. Whilst this machine has proved very useful its use during particularly dry weather has to be limited owing to its tendency to create dust clouds. Each of the two men in Burley and Menston is provided with a Street Orderly cart, and with assistance from the mechanical sweeper, this labour force under ordinary circumstances has been found to be adequate to keep the highways in these areas in a reasonably clean and tidy state. In Ilkley, it is the policy to use sweepers to make good the absence through illness or holidays of refuse collectors and during the summer months the reduced labour force has difficulty in keeping pace with the growth of weeds. The practice in previous years of employing refuse collectors and other men of the Department to carry out weeding during the evenings was continued this year.

It was possible to intensify the efforts of the Department in the control of weeds following delivery in July of portable Weedkiller Spraying Apparatus. The use of this equipment, in addition to effecting some economy in the quantity of Sodium Chlorate solution used, has enabled greater areas to be dealt with. This was essential in view of the fact that the Department had taken over the additional work of the cleansing of all County roads. The difficulty of transporting the apparatus, together with the 180 gallon capacity tank, was overcome by the purchase of a small trailer for attachment to the Karrier Utility vehicle. This trailer was also utilised to transport the Footpath Sweeper to various parts of the district and as a spare on those occasions when an existing salvage trailer needed repair. The improved and tidier state of the footpaths and carriageways in the district by the greater control of weed growth has justified the increased use of chemical weedkiller solutions, but the Street Cleansing Services generally were handicapped by the lack of haulage facilities, and the use of a small motor unit is needed, not only for the transport of the Weed Spraying apparatus, but for the picking up of roadside sweepings, emptying of litter baskets and other uses.

(9) **HOUSING**

The enforcement of the provisions of the Housing Acts, the inspection of houses for "housing" defects and the issue of certificates of disrepair, reports in respect of slum clearance areas and the closure and demolition of individual unfit houses, and investigation of overcrowded conditions, etc., are the responsibility of the Health Department, and some statistics in connection with this work will be found in Appendices 2 and 4.

Though the demand by tenants for the issue of certificates of disrepair under the Rent Act of 1957 was small, the services of this Department have been extensively used both by landlords and tenants in connection with advice upon the general provisions of the Act.

Further progress in the Five-Year Slum Clearance Plan was made during the year and official reports upon the following housing were submitted and accepted by the Health Committee :

7, 9, 11, Main Street, Burley	..	Main Street No. 1 (1959) Clearance Area
12, 14, 16, Back Lane, Burley	..	Back Lane No. 1 (1959) Clearance Area
27, 29, Main Street, Burley	}	Back Lane No. 2 (1959) Clearance Area
8, 10, Back Lane, Burley		
1, 3, 5, Whitehead Buildings, Burley		
1, 3, 5, Back Lane, Burley		
2, Derry Hill Road, Menston	..	House demolished following informal action.
30, Alexandra Crescent, Ilkley	..	Closing Order made in respect of front and rear basement rooms.
1, 3, 5, 7, Castle Hill, Ilkley	..	Houses vacated and closed for human habitation.

The demolition of the following buildings and clearance of sites upon the operation of Clearance Orders and Demolition Orders made during 1958 was proceeded with during the year :

181, 183, 185, 210, 210a, 212, 212a, West Terrace, Burley.

1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, Lane Top, Burley.

In connection with housing the following statistics are of interest.

During 1959 the erection of 30 new Council houses or flats was completed. Under private enterprise 59 houses were built and one house converted into 5 flats.

Since 1945, 504 Council houses and one- or two-bedroom flats have been erected. Private building development has contributed 485 houses, and the conversion of 73 large houses has resulted in the provision of 172 flats, making a grand total of 1,161 new housing units at the close of 1959.

(10) VERMIN INFESTATION CONTROL

(a) Rodents

No evidence of undue infestation by rats or mice was found during the course of the year, though several minor infestations were discovered by inspections and after complaints by householders, shop-keepers, etc.

Poison biscuits and bait are distributed free upon personal application to the Health Department, and, when necessary, advice upon baiting and rat proofing is given on a visit to the site.

The food scraps and organic matter placed in the bins by householders provide a natural attraction to rats, and to control infestation of the refuse disposal site regular treatments are carried out with pre-bait and poison.

Up-to-date methods and established poisons are used in the disinfection of properties, the poisons most commonly used being zinc phosphide with rusk or sugar meal, "Warfarin" with rusk and "Antu" with sugar meal. No occasion arose for formal action under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, and all cases of disinfection were dealt with by informal notice.

(b) Insect Pests

The better standard of living now enjoyed by all classes of the community and the availability of cheap and efficient insecticides have during recent years had considerable influence upon the incidence of insect pests of the type which are a nuisance or annoyance to householders and the whole character of this section of the Department's work is changing. The infestation of premises by such pests as bed bugs and fleas now appears to be non-existent in the district and our advice and assistance is sought by occupiers of premises in the control of such pests as ants, mites, cockroaches, wasps and hornets. With the exception of wasps' nests, when Cyanide is used, the routine method of treatment of infested properties is the use of D.D.T. or Gammexane preparations : residual spray (5% D.D.T. with kerosene or other solvent) or Gammexane dispersible powder (P.520) being most frequently used.

(11) CAMPING SITES

There are seven established camping sites in the area, six in Burley and one in Ilkley. The Burley sites are all situated in the Woodhead area and comprise a total of 80 hutments, whilst the Ilkley site is used for caravans only and the number limited to 41.

The majority of the hutments on the Burley Woodhead sites are used only at weekends and holiday times, though four huts are occupied all the year round. Apart from their unsatisfactory appearance, the majority are unsuitable for living purposes on public health grounds. The sanitary arrangements are primitive, facilities for the disposal of waste and slop water are inadequate, water supplies are taken from moorland springs which are constantly liable to pollution and the distribution points are some distance from the hutments.

(12) WATER SUPPLIES

The year will be remembered for the abnormally dry summer and the drought conditions of August and September. Emergency water supplies were taken from the River Wharfe, and after treatment, chlorination, etc., this Department was responsible for the daily sampling and check on fitness for drinking purposes.

(a) Public Supply

The water supply of this Urban District is essentially soft in character, being drawn from moorland gathering grounds, and regular treatment is necessary to counteract the acid nature of the water. Routine samples of public supplies are taken at regular intervals by the Health Department for evidence of plumbo-solvent action, the samples being so arranged that the supply from each reservoir is sampled at least twice. The Analyst's reports indicated that plumbo-solvent action was absent in all cases.

(b) Private Supplies

The Health Department carries out supervision of private water supplies in regard to quality and sufficiency.

There are 35 premises in the area which obtain water from private sources and of these 16 houses are situated in the Burley Woodhead district, 16 in Ilkley and 3 in Burley. With one exception, a well in Burley, these premises obtain their domestic supply from deep or surface springs.

In addition to the 35 permanent dwellings already mentioned, the majority of the 80 hutments on the Burley Camping Sites obtain their water from moorland springs.

(13) PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act provides, briefly, that a licence must be obtained from the local authority to keep a pet shop, and the authority may arrange for the inspection of licensed pet shops by their officers. Pets are not to be sold in streets or public places except from stalls or barrows in a market, and must not be sold to children under 12 years of age.

One shop in Ilkley was licensed during 1959.

(14) HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS AND THEIR PREMISES

Section 120 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, is in operation in the area, and provides that no person shall carry on the business of a hairdresser or barber on any premises in the district unless he and those premises are registered by the local authority. There were 28 hairdressers and 26 premises on the register at the close of 1959.

In general the hairdressers and barbers in this area maintain a high standard of cleanliness as regards premises and equipment, and the Bye-Laws for the purpose of securing the cleanliness of premises, instruments, towels, materials, equipment, etc., and the cleanliness of persons employed were well observed throughout the year.

15) RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

This is an Act to secure the use of clean filling materials in upholstered articles and other articles which are stuffed or lined, etc. There are 8 premises registered for upholstering, etc., in pursuance of Section 2, and 8 licences in force for the storage of rag flock under Section 7.

SECTION III—INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

(16) FACTORIES

Routine inspections of factories have been made under the Factories Acts, 1937-1959, and in general the provisions of the Acts and the various Orders and Regulations affecting the welfare and comfort of the workers have been complied with.

(17) WORKPLACES AND OFFICES

No special action has been taken.

(18) SHOPS ACT, 1950

In general conditions in shops are satisfactory and apart from informal action in regard to the renewal of internal decorations and the repair and cleansing of sanitary arrangements, no special action was found to be necessary.

(19) MISCELLANEOUS

Duties in connection with Petroleum Storage, Hackney Carriages, Game Licences, Mortuary, etc., though not all associated with environmental hygiene and public health, are also included in the work of the Health Department.

APPENDICES

The following appendices show, so far as it is possible to do so in the form of tables and statistics, the approximate number of visits, inspections, etc., made, together with improvements carried out in environmental sanitation in dwelling-houses, factories, etc. The information is given in statistical form in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Officers Regulations. Some imagination is required when considering these tabular statements, however, as mere numbers give little indication either of the volume of work done or the effectiveness of the public health measures taken.

APPENDIX I

RECORDS OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Inspections, etc., at :-

Abattoir	371
Bakehouses.. .. .	51
Catering Establishments	171
Dairies and Milkshops	22
Dairy Farms	5
Dangerous and Dilapidated Structures	21
Entertainment Houses	4
Factories—with mechanical power	49
Factories—without mechanical power	37
Food Preparing, etc., Premises	372
Fried Fish Premises	38
Hairdressers' Premises	17
Houses—re Dirty Conditions	21
—re “ Housing ” Defects, etc.	178
—re Permitted Numbers	8
—re Overcrowding	3
—re Infectious Diseases	12
Houses let-in-lodgings	3
Ice-cream Premises	25
Moveable Dwellings	38
Offensive Trade Premises	9
Pet Shops	5
Piggeries	48
Private Slaughterhouses	18
Public Conveniences	81
Schools	18
Shops—re Shops Act	31
Stables	8
Tips and Salvage Depot	270
Workplaces and Offices	6

Visits or Inspection re :-

Accumulations (Offensive)	18
Animals, Poultry, Swine, etc.	12
Cellars re dampness and flooding	41
Cesspools and Septic Tanks	72
Drainage Work, Sanitary Appliances	291
Improvement Grants	7
Insect Pests	36
Nuisances and Complaints	112
Pollution of Rivers and Streams	19
Rag Flock Act, etc.	3
Rats and Mice Infestations	65
Refuse and Salvage Collection	280
Refuse Storage Accommodation	41
Rent Act	28
Sanitary Accommodation.. .. .	20
Smoke Abatement.. .. .	41
Street Cleansing	182
Unsound Food	105
Water Supplies	31
Miscellaneous	65

APPENDIX 2

(a) Notices

Notices served—Informal 144.	Complied with 143.
Notices served—Statutory 7.	Complied with 7.

(b)	Animals, Poultry, Swine, etc.—Nuisances abated	..	..	5
	Bath waste pipes renewed	..	..	2
	Ceilings underdrawn	..	..	1
	Cellars flooded—remedied	..	..	8
	Dampness remedied	..	..	38
	Dangerous structures removed	..	..	2
	Defective Dustbins replaced	..	..	84
	Defective yard surfaces relaid	..	..	5
	Doors repaired	..	..	12
	Drains relaid, repaired or cleared	..	..	47
	Eaves gutters cleared	..	..	6
	Eaves gutters or rainwater pipes repaired	..	..	16
	Fireplaces, chimneys, etc., renewed or repaired	..	..	8
	Floors relaid or repaired	..	..	6
	Foodstores provided	..	..	3
	Insanitary sinks replaced	..	..	12
	Inspection chamber covers renewed	..	..	5
	Manure pits constructed and drained	..	..	2
	Offensive accumulations removed	..	..	6
	Pails to pail closets renewed	..	..	4
	Paths repaired	..	..	8
	Pollution of streams abated	..	..	2
	Roofs repaired	..	..	12
	Septic tanks and filters reconstructed	..	..	4
	Soil pipes renewed or repaired	..	..	6
	Sink waste pipes renewed, repaired or cleared	..	..	6
	Ventilation improved	..	..	7
	W.C. cisterns repaired	..	..	2
	W.C's repaired	..	..	4
	Wall or ceiling plaster repaired	..	..	19
	Walls repaired	..	..	10
	Water service pipes repaired or renewed	..	..	6
	Watercourses cleared	..	..	2
	Windows repaired, sash cords provided, etc.	..	..	15

APPENDIX 3

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 to 1959

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	70	49	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	53	37	3	—
Total ..	123	86	3	—

2. Defects found.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of defects in respect of which Prosecu- tions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ..	4	4	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ..	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floor	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :-				
Insufficient	3	3	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
Total ..	7	7	—	—

APPENDIX 4

HOUSING STATISTICS

No. of Separate Dwellings in District	..	..	..	..	..	6,151
No. of Houses included in above	(a)	Back-to-back	..	..	..	127
	(b)	Single back	..	..	..	—

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

No. of Houses in Official Reports made during the year :

(a)	In Clearance areas	..	..	16
(b)	Individual unfit houses	..	..	—

A. Houses Demolished

In Clearance Areas—

(1)	Houses unfit for human habitation	..	..	..	..	6
(2)	Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	..	..	..	..	—
(3)	Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	..	..	..	..	—

Not in Clearance Areas—

(4)	As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	..	..	..	..	7
(5)	Local Authority owned houses certified unfit	..	..	..	..	—
(6)	Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	..	..	..	..	—
(7)	Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	..	..	..	..	—

B. Unfit Houses Closed

(8)	Under Section 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957	..	..	1
(9)	Under Section 17 (3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	..	..	—
(10)	Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	..	..	—

C. Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied

(11)	After informal action by local authority	..	..	..	13
(12)	After formal notice under	..	..	..	—
	(a) Public Health Acts	..	..	..	—
	(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	..	..	..	—

APPENDIX

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION 5

The Division consists of the following Districts :-

	<i>Population</i> (Mid 1959)	<i>Area</i> (in acres)
Pudsey Borough	32,970	5,323
Horsforth Urban District.. ..	15,280	2,706
Aireborough Urban District	27,680	6,856
Ilkley Urban District	17,350	8,610
Otley Urban District	11,260	2,934
Wharfedale Rural District	6,880	39,378

DIVISIONAL STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer and Divisional School Medical Officer—

A. TELFORD BURN, T.D., M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant County Medical Officers—

HELEN M. MITCHELL, M.B., CH.B.

W. TURNER, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., LL.B.

Assistant County Medical Officers—

ANGELA BROSNAN, M.B., CH.B.

DOREEN M. GINEVER, M.B., CH.B. (Resigned September, 1959)

<i>Consultant Staff (part-time)</i> ..	4
<i>Clinic Medical Officers (part-time)</i>	7
<i>Dental Officers</i>	3
<i>Divisional Nursing Officer</i>	1
<i>Health Visitors and School Nurses</i>	17 whole-time, 4 part-time
<i>Midwives</i>	5
<i>Home Nurses</i>	10
<i>HomeNurse/Midwives</i>	8 whole-time, 1 part-time
<i>Mental Health Social Worker</i> ..	1
<i>Mental Health Home Teacher</i> ..	1
<i>V.D. Social Worker</i>	1
<i>Speech Therapist</i>	1

Divisional Public Health Office—

Senior Clerk : ALTON HARTLEY

1 *Assistant Senior Clerk*

13 *Whole-time Clerks*

3 *Part-time Clerks*

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

1. Births

The births notified during the year assignable to the Division were as follows :-

District	Domiciliary		Institutional		Total
	Live	Still	Live	Still	
Pudsey M.B.	139	1	423	7	570
Horsforth U.D.	34	—	178	2	214
Aireborough U.D.	57	1	323	13	394
Ilkley U.D.	41	—	215	4	260
Otley U.D.	31	—	132	2	165
Wharfedale R.D.	14	—	81	2	97
Totals	316	2	1,352	30	1,700

Domiciliary Midwifery—Analgesics

Twelve domiciliary midwives are qualified to administer Gas and Air Analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives' Board and are equipped with the necessary apparatus. Analgesics were administered by domiciliary midwives as follows :-

Gas and Air only	Pethidine only	Gas and Air and Pethidine
93	20	158

Nineteen institutional midwives in practice in the area are qualified to administer Gas and Air Analgesia.

3. Institutional Confinements

All applications for Regional Hospital Board maternity accommodation for expectant mothers in this Division are made by the ante-natal clinic or the patient's own doctor, to the Ilkley and Otley Hospital Management Committee, and accommodation is booked in one or other of the following General Practitioner Maternity Units according to the wishes of the patient :-

Four Gables Maternity Home	20 beds
The General Hospital, Otley	22 beds
St. Winifred's Maternity Home	12 beds

At each of these units it is possible for the patient's own doctor to attend the confinement if desired.

Prior notice of the discharge of maternity cases from the Maternity Units under the control of the Ilkley and Otley Hospital Management Committee is sent direct to the Divisional Public Health Office, thus enabling immediate follow-up by the midwife or health visitor, as appropriate, to be arranged.

4. Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

The following attendances were made during the year :-

Name of Clinic	No. of sessions held per month	No. of patients who attended during year		Total No. of attendances	
		ante-natal	post-natal	ante-natal	post-natal
Pudsey	4	159	26	738	26
Farsley	4	118	10	486	10
Calverley*	1	61	13	194	13
Horsforth	2	27	4	74	6
Rawdon	1	32	9	89	9
Yeadon	2	31	12	121	12
Guisley	4	48	4	155	5
Otley	8	99	—	605	—
Ilkley	4	126	—	694	—
Burley	4	38	—	227	—
Totals ..	34	739	78	3,383	81

* Combined with Infant Welfare.

5. Ante-Natal Relaxation Exercise Clinics

The following attendances were made during the year :-

Name of Clinic	No. of sessions held per month	No. of patients who attended during the year	Total No. of attendances
Farsley	3	25	116
Calverley	4	34	235
Horsforth	4	36	252
Guisley	4	44	194

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES - 1959

1. Infant Welfare Clinics

The following attendances were made during the year :

Clinic	No. of sessions per month	No. of Children under 1 year of age who first attended a Centre of this Local Authority during the year	No. of children who attended during year and were born in			Total number of children who attended	No. of attendances made by children who at date of attendance were			Total attendances
			1959	1958	1957-1954		Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	
Pudsey ..	8	288	259	230	143	632	3,767	452	219	4,438
Farsley ..	4	140	126	114	113	353	1,715	410	183	2,308
Calverley..	4	86	84	72	82	233	1,451	310	203	1,964
Horsforth	4	141	166	154	213	533	2,702	709	537	3,948
Rawdon ..	4	78	68	69	59	196	882	271	84	1,237
Yeadon ..	4	110	97	91	56	244	1,604	300	99	2,003
Guiseley ..	4	129	104	107	74	285	1,923	378	92	2,393
Otley ..	8	167	143	125	120	388	2,880	784	553	4,217
Ilkley ..	4	113	106	98	119	323	1,661	357	421	2,439
Burley ..	4	43	58	59	52	169	901	142	106	1,149
Menston ..	2	27	37	30	27	94	519	113	79	711
Bramhope	2	50	37	51	41	129	587	118	133	838
Pool ..	2	12	18	22	7	47	369	52	4	425
Totals	54	1,384	1,303	1,222	1,106	3,631	20,961	4,396	2,713	28,070

HEALTH VISITING—DETAILS OF VISITS DURING 1959

No of children under 5 years of age visited during year	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children age 1 and under 2 years of age		Children age 2 but under 5 years of age		Tuberculosis households	Other cases
	First visits	Total visits	First visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits
5,804	576	950	2,019	8,815	4,992	7,849	569	9,963		

HOME NURSING

The work performed by Home Nurses during the year is indicated by the following figures :-

Type of Case	Number of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	Number of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year
Medical	1,789	40,844
Surgical	522	8,178
Infectious Disease	2	49
Tuberculosis	40	1,698
Maternal Complications ..	26	397
Totals ..	2,379	51,166
Patients included in above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	1,386	35,215
Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year ..	96	781
Patients included in above who have had more than 24 visits during the year ..	493	28,625

HOME HELP SERVICE

The number of home helps employed at the end of the year was 116. A total of 102,524 hours was worked during the year.

799 cases were provided with Domestic Help during the year, and these were in the following categories in the six districts in the divisional area.

Area	Maternity (including expectant mothers)	Tuber- culosis	Chronic sick aged 65+	Chronic sick under 65	Others	TOTAL
Pudsey M.B. ..	46	3	175	11	21	256
Horsforth U.D. ..	27	4	102	10	23	166
Aireborough U.D.	32	3	103	11	18	167
Ilkley U.D. ..	8	—	73	11	5	97
Otley U.D. ..	5	—	66	5	4	80
Wharfedale R.D.	11	—	13	3	6	33
Divisional Total ..	129	10	532	51	77	799

TUBERCULOSIS

There has been close co-operation between the Chest Physicians and the Health Department. Under the agreement reached between the Leeds Regional Hospital Board and the County Council the Chest Physicians employed full-time by the Board undertake on behalf of the County Council certain specified duties in relation to the care, after-care and prevention of tuberculosis.

Tuberculous patients in the division are visited by the health visitor for the area in which they reside.

Sixty-five tuberculous patients were receiving free extra nourishment at the end of the year.

B.C.G. Vaccination—Contacts

Sixty-five contacts of known cases of tuberculosis in the Division were vaccinated by the Chest Physicians on behalf of the County Council during the year.

B.C.G. Vaccination—13-year-old school children

B.C.G. vaccination continues to be available to the 13-year-old school children so that these may be given opportunity of immunisation against tuberculosis before they leave school and come into contact with the mass of the general public when risk of infection is greater.

B.C.G. VACCINATION OF 13-YEAR-OLD SCHOOL CHILDREN

1. ACCEPTANCE

(a)	Number of 13-year-old children on registers at beginning of year	..	..	..	..	..	1,231
(b)	Number of (a) offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary	..	..	..	..	..	1,231
(c)	Number of (b) found to have been vaccinated previously	..	..	..	..	..	—
(d)	Number of acceptances	..	..	..	..	..	868
(e)	Percentage of acceptances, <i>i.e.</i> (d) to (b)—(c)	..	..	..	..	..	70.5

2. PRE-VACCINATION TUBERCULIN TEST

(a)	Number of children tested	..	..	..	..	..	810
(b)	Result of test (final if two tests used)						
	(i) Positive	..	..	..	..	..	179
	(ii) Negative	..	..	..	..	..	602
	(iii) Not ascertained	..	..	..	..	..	29
(c)	Percentage positive, <i>i.e.</i> (b) (i) to (b) (i) + (ii)	..	..	..	..	..	22.9

3. VACCINATION

Number vaccinated	602
-------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Immunisation and vaccination procedures are carried out free of charge at all the Infant Welfare Clinics, at special sessions held in the schools, or by private medical practitioners.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Number of children at 31st December, 1959, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date.

Age at 31.12.59, i.e. born in year	Under 1 1959	1 to 4 1958 to 1955	5 to 9 1954 to 1950	10 to 14 1949 to 1945	Under 15 TOTAL
Last complete course primary or booster 1955 to 1959—					
Pudsey	107	1,253	1,342	1,467	4,174
Horsforth	50	579	563	672	1,864
Aireborough	52	779	924	1,307	3,062
Ilkley	42	586	501	101	1,230
Otley	40	422	362	52	876
Wharfedale	26	251	137	74	488
1954 or earlier—					
Pudsey	—	—	496	1,227	1,723
Horsforth	—	—	281	548	829
Aireborough	—	—	406	917	1,323
Ilkley	—	—	545	1,065	1,610
Otley	—	—	362	1,015	1,377
Wharfedale	—	—	205	301	506

Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation in the Division (including temporary residents) during 1959.

Age at date of final injection	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	TOTAL
Pudsey	347	95	24	466
Horsforth	182	58	—	240
Aireborough	186	59	19	264
Ilkley	142	51	21	214
Otley	115	30	2	147
Wharfedale	95	22	—	117

Total number of children who were given a secondary or re-inforcing injection (i.e. subsequent to complete full course) :

During 1959 aged	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	TOTAL
Pudsey	—	7	294	301
Horsforth	—	6	28	34
Aireborough	—	3	44	47
Ilkley	—	15	143	158
Otley	—	6	37	43
Wharfedale	—	2	21	23

Vaccination against Smallpox

Number of persons vaccinated (or re-vaccinated) during 1959 :

Age at date of vaccination	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	TOTAL
Number vaccinated—						
Pudsey M.B. ..	336	11	7	13	18	387
Horsforth U.D. ..	168	11	4	3	9	195
Aireborough U.D. ..	214	10	3	5	12	244
Ilkley U.D.	147	5	13	3	5	173
Otley U.D.	115	4	5	—	4	128
Wharfedale R.D. ..	85	6	1	2	2	96
Number re-vaccinated—						
Pudsey M.B. ..	—	—	3	17	48	68
Horsforth U.D. ..	—	—	3	4	29	36
Aireborough U.D. ..	—	—	3	6	21	30
Ilkley U.D.	—	2	2	3	41	48
Otley U.D.	—	—	1	5	26	32
Wharfedale R.D. ..	—	—	—	1	17	18

WHOOPIING COUGH IMMUNISATION

The West Riding County Council's Scheme for immunisation against whooping cough came into effect on the 1st April, 1952.

Under the scheme immunisation is carried out free of charge at all the Infant Welfare Clinics, or by private medical practitioner.

	Under 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	5 to 14	TOTAL
No. of children who completed a full course of whooping cough immunisation (including temporary residents) during 1959—							
Pudsey ..	16	140	27	3	3	2	191
Horsforth ..	37	116	23	—	2	1	179
Aireborough	9	98	19	10	—	1	137
Ilkley ..	11	65	17	5	1	1	100
Otley ..	6	62	11	3	3	2	87
Wharfedale	6	38	8	2	1	1	56

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The figures showing the position at the end of 1959 are given below :

	Had third injection	Completed course of two injections	Had one injection
Children under 15.. ..	11,265	4,246	146
Young persons 16-25		2,568	47
Expectant mothers		425	22
General practitioners and families	1,360	9	—
Ambulance staffs		1	1
Hospital staffs		427	—
Totals ..	12,625	7,676	216

This means that 20,301 persons or 18.2 per cent of the population of the Division had been given adequate protection by the end of the year.

